Corbett-Fitzsimmons Sparsing Contest.

-8:10—The Whirl of the Town.

-8:15—The Circus Girl.

MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE-S:20-Under the Red Robe.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-The Girl From INICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S:15-A Round of Pleas-KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—S-Vaudeville. JLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville. PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 m.—Vaudeville. 11. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—S-Vaudeville.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELRY

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The damage caused by a cloud-burst in the Department of Isère, France, was more extensive than the first reports indicated.

It is reported that Signor Crispi's demand to be tried by the Italian Senate has been denied, and that he will be prosecuted in the regular courts.

Heavy floods are reported from lar courts. Heavy floods various parts of Switzerland.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Consideration of the wood schedule of
the Tariff bill was finished, after a long controversy over lumber; Mr. Allison announced that the
sugar schedule would be passed over temporarfly. — House: Three bills were passed by
unanimous consent: another attempt to bring up the Cuban question was made by the Demo-

DOMESTIC .- A caucus of Republican Sena-DOMESTIC.—A caucus of Republican Senators to consider important questions connected with the Tariff bill was called to meet to-day.

—— There was a great rush of visitors to the White House, many people desiring to see President McKinley before his departure for Nashville.

—— The South American delegates to the International Commercial Convention visited Baltimore.

—— Several amendments to the Election law are found to have been passed by the Legislature as part of the Greater New-York charter.

—— The Standard Oil Works in Cleveland were shut down for an indefinite period. land were shut down for an indefinite period.

— Charles Barber, a patent attorney of
Washington, shot Miss Dorothy E. Squires in a
street of that city, and then committed suicide.

street of that city, and then committed suicide.

CITY.—Seth Low wrote to the Citizens Union expressing his willingness to be a candidate for Mayor provided he was convinced that there was a great public demand for his nomination; the Republican committees of the Greater New-York adopted a basis of representation for a convention. — William J. Calhoun, counsel to Consul-General Lee in Cuba, returned from that island. — Six men were hurt by the falling of an elevator in the Federal Building. — New-York defeated Chicago and Brooklyn lost to Louisville at baseball. — Stocks were acto Louisville at baseball. = tive and generally higher.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Light showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 6214.

THE USEFULNESS OF DELAY.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, when some of the more ardent and impatient patriots of the Citizens Union manifested a disposition to push that organization into positive action in the nomination of candidates as early as the latter part of May or at least the first week in June. The Tribune took occasion to point out that such action would hardly be wise and to give its reasons for thinking so. Subsequently the chairman of the Citizens Union favored us with a letter, which was made a subject of comment at the time, in which regret was expressed that The Tribune had thought it necessary to make public a difference of opinion with the executive body of an organization with whose purposes it was believed to be in entire sympathy. We are glad to think that, notwithstanding the slight friction which the occurrence suggested, the calm presentation of the question as it offered itself to the consideration of the ordinary mind was not without effect. The gentlemen who were urging speedy action, and whose arguments in that behalf were certainly plausible, if not conclusive, did stop and take time for deliberation, which was all that The Tribune asked them to do. We are not about to repeat the arguments urged at that time for the avoidance of haste and the exercise of caution, care and the utmost deliberation before taking action which might be mischievous, and perhaps disastrous, and which was not demanded by any pressing emergency. We are satisfied now that the delay The Tribune asked for has been accorded, and we believe that all advocates of the cause to which the Citizens Union is devoted will agree that the delay has been beneficial and had a salutary effect.

But something more has been accomplished by this delay than the mere postponement of hasty action that might have been prejudicial and harmful. During the interval the minds of citizens that were becoming a little overworked and excited on the subject have quieted down. At the same time the attention of citizens who do not take an active part in politics has been called to the importance of the situation, and the interest has become more general in the success of the movement for honest, non-partisan municipal government on business principles. That is to say, the active spirits in the Citizens Union, the leaders of the Republican organization and the influential men in all the organizations opposed to Tammany control and regue rule have come to realize that the great bedy of citizens who are, so far as municipal government is concerned, if not unaffiliated and unattached, at least independent of affiliations and attachments, are deeply interested in the new problem presented in the coming canvass and will have to be reckoned with. Enough has been shown already, and more is in process of development, to prove that in the municipal election next November party ties will count for little, and the party which succeeds will not be that whose numerical strength can be counted from its vote at the last election or from any other, but the party which comes closest to the purposes announced and the principles avowed by the Citizens Union.

All the same, the Citizens Union cannot go on as if it were the only organization that had good government at heart, and the only one that could be trusted to make nominations and define a policy. What the Citizens Union wants is not prominence, influence or power. It wants but one thing, in a word, and that is good government. For that it needs votes. It must get them from parties now in existence. And it is obvious to the simplest intelligence that it must get most of them from the Republican party. Not because they are Republicans, but because-leaving out all other considerationsthe Republican party, from the very force of local conditions, aside from what many of us believe to be the honest and upright instincts of the party as a body, has been always the opponent of the Tammany Democracy, under whose rule misgovernment and maladministraion have grown and thrived. We-and when

think, he deserves credit at least for the things he left unsaid, and which he can well leave unsaid, awaiting his calmer judgment. He gives the promise of profiting by experience. So, too, killed they should not go rioting. Senator Platt showed uncommon prudence in replying to the question whether he would favor the nomination of Seth Low that he feared his own advocacy of the nomination of any man would prejudice that man's chances with the Citizens Union. In both these cases there appears a deference to public opinion which it might be improper to call unusual, but which is, on the whole, encouraging. This is one of the good results of the delay which The Tribune advised. The great fact to be kept in mind is that a majorify of the voters of the Greater New-York are in sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens Union; that most of this majority are Republicans, and that the co-operation of the executive body of the Republican organization in this county, if it can be had without sacrifice of principle, is worth having.

THE POSTOFFICE DISASTER. The elevator accident in the Postotlice yesterday is another dismal illustration of the consequences of Congressional parsimony. Just what part of the machinery gave way under the mined immediately, but there appears to be no dissent from the verdict that the clevator the negro was not worth fighting for. If this is fell because, as a whole, it was not in a fit condition to be used. For many years private complaints about the Postoflice elevators have been constantly made, and numerous official applications for a new outfit have been sent to Washing with them first and last, but that is about stances have followed more or less serious proofs of the necessity for a complete reconstruction. Yesterday's disaster was not the first York postmasters have not been stupid and neglectful of their responsibilities. On the contrary, we believe that they have done their full duty in calling attention not merely to the shabby and dangerous condition of the elevators, but to the general nusuitableness of the Postoflice equipment in this city, and the Department at Washington has repeatedly accepted and endeavored to carry out their recommendations. But such improvements as have been slowly the Postoffice what it ought to be, and what it might be in spite of some fundamental errors of plan and construction.

Presumably this accident will attract some adequate provision for rectifying grave and disand to all reasonable securities of health and or domestic policy for him over night. comfort. The postal business transacted here is enormous, and it returns a great revenue to of the journals engaged in this kind of business the Treasury of the United States. But those are thin-skinned, or prone to shame or confuwho perform this arduous service, on the whole | slon of face. On the contrary, they are about to work at a disadvantage amid unwholesome surroundings and to incur risks of various sorts from which they ought to have been exempted. There is neither sense nor decency in the maintenance of such conditions.

Some manifestations of the jealousy and Illwill with which New-York, for no fault of conduct or demeaner, is regarded in other parts of the country do no special harm and are diverting rather than painful. But when the representatives in Congress of constituencies which choose to cherish an evil opinion of this city express that foolish sentiment in their official action it is our duty as well as our right to protest. We do not mean to say that New-York is the only victim of Congressional neglect. The capital itself contains ample evidence of the manner in which the National Legislature too commonly misconceives its obligations. The Ford's Theatre disaster was the most shocking demonstration of false economy on the part of Congress which Washington, or perhaps any other city, has witnessed, but the record is full of notorious examples of parsimony which are a crude guess instead of a well-matured National in striking contrast with the lavish and often fantastic appropriations of successive river and harbor bills and the public building schemes which are log-rolled into execution. There is gross inconsistency in the voting of public money, and all parts of the country doubtless suffer from it, but New-York, we think, bears more than its share of the punishment. This latest illustration of the way in which things ought not to be done in a rich and civilized country is sufficiently tragical, it would seem, to make a lasting and salutary impression.

TIN SOLDIERS.

It is a theory held by some people who ought to know better that the National Guard in the United States is a body of men enlisted, uniformed and equipped for Fourth of July parades. That at least is the only interpretation to be put upon their attitude toward guards men who, in the exercise of military duty, interfere with anybody's plans or pleasures. An organized mob wrecked a jail and murdered a prisoner confined there the other day at Urbana. Ohio, and the militia captain intrusted with the duty of repelling the attack is now in hiding because he forgot that he was a tin soldier and played his part in earnest. In the same State not long ago the commander of a regiment was tried for murder because a man got killed in trying to prolong a riot which the militia had been called out to suppress. Nor is this peculiar state of affairs confined to Ohio. Attempts were made to indict an officer of one of the Brooklyn regiments at the time of the iast car strike. A rioter attempted to kill soldiers marching through a street by dropping bricks on their heads, and received a voiley in reply; and all sorts of hysterics were indulged over the outrage of guardsmen daring to use their weapons effectively against a citizen who. at most, should have been locked up over night

for disorderly conduct! It is about time that the functions of the National Guard as a serious instrument of Government were more clearly understood. If democracy means anything more than a loosejointed machine for ministering to common wants until ten or a dozen men take a notion to block the wheels; if it is to be a force capahe Tribune says "we" it speaks for those who ble of action against a thousand law-break-

Citizens Union, and not for the Republican or- trusted with the conduct of public affairs must ganization-we shall need all the votes that can have force to make itself obeyed, and those who be drawn from the Republican party. And- defy it must do so at their peril. The American though this may be thin ice-we need the sup-delight in civil liberty has led to strong, not port of the county organization, if it be possible to say extreme, safeguards against military without sacrifice of anything essential to gain it. despotism. Citizens may live for years so long Mr. Quigg, the new president of the County as they live peaceably without having personal Committee, is wiser than Mr. Lauterbach was. contact with a soldier. Nevertheless, the sol-He is looking over the shoulder of the man who dier exists not to furnish gold lace and titles to asks him "What if?" and saying, not as Mr. staff officers, nor to furnish athletic exercise and Lauterbach did, that if he cannot have a par-club facilities to select bodies of young men. tisan Republican Mayor "it would be better far He exists to defend his country and fight its that there should be placed in power a true enemies. That duty does not consist simply of "Democrat, even a Tammany Hall Democrat," repelling foreign invaders, nor of keeping rebels but only in a wise, vague way that "this is a from taking Washington, nor of stopping the "world in which everybody may take the re- activity of Anarchist bomb-throwers. It conspousibility of doing as he sees fit, and at the sists of supporting the constituted authority, "same time must accept the responsibility for whether in a school district or a State, in the "every act and take the consequences." That is lawful discharge of its duty against all forcible wise and discreet. No matter what he may interference, either by the "first citizens" or by a drunken rabble. And it is the soldier's busi ness to support that authority at no matter what cost. If people do not want to be hurt or This seems a hard doctrine to some senti-

mental people and to some civil officers dependent for re-election upon the votes of citizens who are likely to get hurt if order is enforced with such rigor. But really it need be feared by no man who is even moderately desirous of orderly existence. Nobody need ever be hurt by a National Guardsman unless he deliberately and after full warning in a time of notorious public danger persists in violent lawbreaking. The militia is never called out until the ordinary instruments of law fail. Then there is a crisis which forbids toleration of disorder, and every citizen knows it. He knows that vlolence at that time is not simply disorderly conduct, but an act of war against the State. If he continues in a mob he makes himself a public enemy, and he has no reason to complain if he is treated as a public enemy. The man who takes the oath and puts on a militia uniform assumes the obligation of a soldier to defend the State against the attacks even of his own household. The dispatches tell of the Urbana guardsmen hesitating and even refusing to fire strain and caused the crash could not be deter on the mob because it was composed of their friends-and perhaps also because they though: true, some courts-martial are in order. If the young men who enlist in the militia are not prepared to do their simple duty as soldiers and engage in real earnest battle for the law of town and county as well as for the law of the Naington. There has been a great deal of tinker- tion, they have no business to occupy the State's armories or wear its uniform. These military all that the authorities have been able to ac- organizations are not maintained for fun, but complish by their appeals, which in several in- for work. They are expected to maintain the supremacy of law against all enemies, whether the spoils of a city. It is time for guardsmen have had enough of the timidity and defiance and indictments that fit tin soldiers.

DAILY STORIES ABOUT THE PRESIDENT. Some newspapers, which make it their special ambition to announce the policy of the President on any and every subject a considcrable time before he has formed it himself, are introduced have not gone far toward making having a rather hard time. Within the last few weeks the President's views on all sorts of subjects, and his intentions in domestic and foreign solemnly proclaimed, with the added statement attention in Congress, but experience does not that members of the Cabinet had been consulted and that a National policy had been defieffect upon that bedy and lead to a prompt and nitely agreed upon. Naturally, this has been in But so long as outsiders are kept in ignorance some sense embarrassing, for the journals which creditable evils. Certainly the men who handle devote themselves to this line of business find the mails in this city are amply entitled to all that the President's acts and words day after the facilities which the responsible officers of day totally disagree with their statements and the Department are convinced that they require, oblige them to formulate a new foreign policy

It will not be understood, of course, that most with great skill and efficiency, have always been as free from embarrassment of that description compelled to overcome many needless obstacles, as they can well be. But it is trying, even to the most agile inventive genius, in the presence of a flat contradiction every day, to be called Journal" knows a good thing when it sees it. upon to invent a new policy for the President of the United States with each revolving sun, and to announce it with all seriousness and pretence of veracity. In point of fact, it gets somewhat tiresome, and the later efforts of imagination show a fatigue, not to say a sprain, of that branch of the mental organization.

It might occur to any person not overstocked with patriotic feeling that regard for the interests of the country, not to say duty to the millions of Americans affected by those interests, would require a great deal of reserve and judicious caution in making any announcement respecting the foreign policy of the Government. One would perhaps consider it obvious that the President ought to have a fair opportunity to find out what his foreign policy on any given question is to be, and then be permitted to select his own time and manner for announcing it in the most effective form. No public interest can be served by discharging upon the world policy, but, of course, it is not the public interest which is sought in these performances. Neither is it any serious reputation for veracity or good faith. The only thing wanted is to excite attention, to set people talking, to get a few more individuals to pay for a paper and to kick up a dust. The circumstance that the public welfare is not infrequently affected, gravely and disadvantageously, by these assertions, professedly based upon inside knowledge of Cabinet conferences, really ought to be considered now and then as well by the people who read and countenance as by those who publish such statements.

President McKinley has been accused of declaring at least a dozen distinct lines of policy regarding the Cuban affair. There is considerable evidence accumulating, just at this time, that he has never yet definitely matured a polley of any kind on that subject, but has been awaiting the return of his especial representative, Commissioner Calhoun, before arriving at any conclusion. And that is precisely what the sober-minded and old-fashioned truth-telling journals found it sufficient to state weeks ago. It does not appear that there has been the slightest excuse for announcing any new policy or any change of policy on his part from the hour of his inauguration as President down to this time, though some people have been able to manufacture a policy for him about once a

A GREAT WORK IN AFRICA.

Amid all the evil and the good that men are doing in Africa, and they are doing much of both, amid the wrangles of States and the clash of Powers, one achievement of vast beneficence has been performed so unostentatiously that it is actually in danger of being overlooked and ignored by the world. A British army advances a few leagues up the Nile and Europe is con-A tributary Boer colony defies its suzerain Power, and the world looks on breathless. The titular Sultan of Zanzibar emancipates the slaves held in his own palace and the few roods of land adjoining still left to him of his domain, and long dispatches are cabled and leading articles written about it. But when a quiet, matter-of-fact administrator who, as Kipling sang of "Bobs," does not advertise, abolishes slavery among the millions of the finest

are in cordial accord with the purposes of the 'ers as well as against one, then the authority in- native race in the whole continent, and cuts up by the roots one of the greatest slave-trading organizations in the world, belated reference is made to the fact in an obscure line or two. The name of Sir George Goldie is not the most familiar in the world, and the statement that he has abolished the slave system imposed by the Foulahs upon the Houssas may not convey a striking significance to the average ear. Yet there has not for many a day come out of Africa a worthler bit of news. The Western Soudan, that is, the Niger coun-

try, extending from the shores of the Gulf of

Guinea to the famous and mysterious city of

Timbuctoo, is one of the richest and most populous regions of all Africa, and is occupied by the best of all the native tribes. Among these latter first place must be given to the Houssas. Physically and intellectually they show a magnificent development. They are at once brave and docile, and have an industrial capacity of very high order. There are not many finer troops in the world than the Houssa regiments of the British Army. But these people and the neighboring tribes were long ago conquered in a "holy war" by the Mahometan Foulahs, a semi-Arab tribe led by one Othman Dan Fodio. and they have since been held in subjection to them, largely through religious superstition. The successors of Fodio, the present Emperor being the eleventh, bave thus reigned over a vast empire of incalculable wealth. Kano, in Sokoto, is its capital, of which place the commercial importance may be reckoned from the fact that its central market-place is thronged by a daily average of from 25,000 to 30,000 traders from all parts of the continent-Morocco, Egypt, Zanzibar, the Congo, Angola and the Cape-and its cloth factories clothe more than one-half the people of the whole Western and Central Soudan. The curse of this region has been the slave system imposed by the Foulahs, not only upon the Houssas, but upon all neighboring tribes and even extending to remote parts of the continent. The raiding and the trafficking in slaves maintained by the Emperor of Sokoto has for years amounted to more than that of all the rest of Africa put together. The system has been responsible for countless horrible excesses, such as those of Nupe and Benin, and has served more than all else to prevent the progress of that part of Africa toward high civilization. Now, happily, it is ended. The British administrator in Nigeria, Sir George Goldie, has ended it once and forever. He has crushed the bloody tyrants of Benin and Nupe with a strong hand, and has sent forth an ediet, which will be obeyed, that there shall be no more slave raiding or trading in all that land. The Foulahs, who form scarcely one-sixth of the population, will no longer be allowed to tyrannize over the Houssas. The latter, some twelve million strong, will enjoy the blessings of free the bone of contention is a wretched negro or dom and good government, and may confidently be expected to attain a fine degree of civilizaof its kind by any means, and there is not much and rioters and civil courts alike to understand tion. There has not been a greater work done reason to suppose that it will be the last. New- that the militia is an arm of Government, strong for humanity in the Dark Continent since the to enforce law, potent to punish disorder. We achievements of Gordon and Baker in the Eastern Soudan than that which has been done in

> Schlatter may have been crazy, but he had the courage of his convictions, and he was not fakir, even if he was a fanatic.

Nigeria by Sir George Goldle.

That Mr. Tesla believed that he had solved the problem of wireless telegraphy was known to the scientific public two or three years ago. Recent announcements to that effect, therefore contain little news. As yet, however, this gifted affairs of the greatest importance, have been inventor and electrician is unwilling fully to explain his apparatus and methods. Such an attitude is perfectly justifiable. No one has a right to demand details and public demonstrations they cannot compare Mr. Tesla's system with that of Mr. Marconi, which has recently attracted so much attention, and concerning which it has been possible to obtain a few particulars.

Kentucky etiquette appears to be to shoot any member of your host's family who tells you you can depart if you don't like your entertainment

The Bessemer, Ala., "Journal" supported the Republican ticket on the sound money issue, and | gled sentiment and humor. He is, probably, overwell that it has now become a full-fledged Republican paper, renouncing Democracy and all its works. "The

Croker did not win the Derby, but at the Epsom meeting carried off the Riddelstown Plate. on which he can eat humble pie when he gets home and finds that Purroy has pulled the king bolt out of the Tammany dirt wagon.

The peace negotiators have begun their sessions at Constantinopie with as difficult and tangled a task before them as has been spread before any similar congress in a generation. If the Grand Turk had been soundly whipped the convocation would have comparatively plain sailing, but with his army victorious everywhere he promises to be an obstinate customer to deal with and to interpose in the discussion all sorts of inadmissible conditions. While the negotiations are avowedly for peace, there is as yet no certainty that they will confirm and make it permanent.

PERSONAL.

Alexander McIlroy, who died the other day at his home in Philadelphia, was a delegate to the onal Whig Convention that nominated Gen-William Henry Harrison.

The Rev. O. W. Hutchinson, of Watertown Mass., who was recently elected president of Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn., has decided not to accept the office.

The members of the Old South Historical Society of Boston, will make a pilgrimage to the home of Whittier on June 25. The Papyrus Club, of Boston, has given \$1,000 to

he Boston Public Library in memory of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, the income to be used in buying books for the library. Princess Anna of Montenegro, who has been married to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, is a beautiful woman of twenty-three.

Archbishop W. H. Gross (Roman Catholic) of Portland, Ore., has been visiting Georgia. He was formerly Bishop of Savannah. Austin Goliaher, said to be the last of Abraham

incoln's boyhood friends, is dying at his home near Hodgenville, Ky. He lives about three miles from the farm where Lincoln was born, and dis-tinctly remembers the youthful "Abe." whom he once pulled out of a creek into which he fell. Elijah Lovejoy, who was shot by a mob in Alon. Iil., after many vain attempts to establish as anti-slavery paper in 1837, and in whose behalf Wendell Phillips made his first great speech, will soon have a menument erected to his memory in the city in which he died. The Illinois Legis-lature voted \$5.600 for the purpose, and the citizens of Alton have raised \$5.000 more.

The Rev. Dr. R. E. Jones, of All Angels' Episco pal Church, in this city, who has been selected for the presidency of Hobart College by the Nominating Committee of the Board of Trustees, was member of two scientific expeditions under Major Powell, United States Geologist. He assisted in surveys of Utah and Arizona, and was connected as an engineer with the survey of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

Judge Harper S. Cunningham, the new Attorney General of Oklahoma, was the organizer of the Territorial Bar Association in that Territory, and has been its president from the first.

"Henry O. Tanner," says "The Philadelphia Rec "is a young colored man who was born and educated in Philadelphia, and who was one of th favorite pupils of the late Thomas Hovenden at the Academy of the Fine Arts. The French Go 'The Raising of Lazarus,' and it will be hung Only on two or three the Luxembourg Gallery. the Luxembourg Gallery. Only on two or three previous occasions has this honor been bestowed upon an American artist, and never before upon a man of Mr. Tanner's race. The young artist is a sen of lishop Tanner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He early evinced a taste for art, and when still in his early twenties he became instructor in drawing at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. In Paris his studies were pursued under the best-known artists, and his popusue.

larity among his fellow-students was demonstrated in his election to the vice-presidency of the So-clety of American Arts. His Salon pictures during the last three years have all excited favorable comment, but his Raising of Lazarus' is said to be a really admirable piece of work."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The West," says "The Topeka Capital," "is already booming along under all sail and ploughing ahead at the rate of more knots per hour than for twelve years past. The 'wave of prosperity' may be a little slow in making itself felt in the East, but it will come. The prosperity of the producer is the only true prosperity; it will spread until it takes in

Husband—Did you notice how ill-tempered my colleague was this evening? He was annoyed because I have brought you a new set of jewelry. Now he will have to get a new set for his wif., too. Wife—A disagreeable fellow that man is, If I were you I would annoy him often.—(Fliegende Blätter.

The directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Sci ences are endeavoring to raise the sum of \$50,000 for the purchase of the paleontological collection of the late Professor Cope, inasmuch as the executors of the estate have given notice that unless the money is raised within four weeks the collection will be disposed of. "I wish," says Dr. Dixon, of the Academy, "that Philadelphia as only realized what they possessed in this Academy of Natural Sciences. I vished they supported us as do the people of New York the American Natural History Museum. I wish they would come and see the priceless treasures we have here for their use and instruction. They do not know that this is the oldest institution of its kind in America; that the extent of our publications is unrivalled in this country; that the scintific collection is one of the finest in the world, and that we have 240,000 specimens of shells. We have 1,000 specimens of very rare birds stored under this poof; the Pennsylvania State geological collections are deposited here; we have 35,000 species of plants in the herbarium; an exhibition of 1,700 human skulls, and in archæology the Academy is surpassed y but two museums in America, namely, Cambridge and the Smithsonian, at Washington.

They sat for some time in the parlor of her home and then started for a stroll in the moonlight. After walking several blocks, during which time neither one had said much, the young woman sud-leasts stopped lenly stopped.
"You remind me of the Venus de Milo," she ex

Thinking he had at last made the desired impression he smiled and thanked her for the supposed compliment. It encouraged him, and he proposed on the spot, but his suit was coldly rejected.

On his return home he consulted an encyclopedia and was deepy chagrined to learn that the Venus de Milo was without arms.—(Chicago Journal.

It is said that the introduction of frogs in Iceland nas very much diminished the number of mosquitos.

"Will you take this here woman for better or youss, an' give me \$2 for marryin' of you?" was the mique manner in which a Georgia Justice addressed i man.
I take the woman, but blame me if I have the graphed the groom. The J. P. took a kiss from the bride for his fee. And it was richly worth \$2, too.—(Dublin (Ga.) Dispatch.

Pale and proud, says "The Indianapolis Journal," he stood before him. In fact, she had him in th orner and he could not depart.

'Do I get a '97 wheel?" she asked, and in her ton here was a threat, veiled, even as the quinine may masked by the liquid softness of the rock and

"No," said the wretched man, in desperation. "Then," said she, her voice as hard as the inside of a ball-bearing, "I shall see my lawyer to-day. I will buy that wheel out of the alimony."

A Brazen Girl.—Miss Highup—It's perfectly scandaious! Did you hear about Miss De Pink?

Miss Tiptop—No. What has she done?

"Oh, the most immodest thing imaginable! She's let all the world know she is crazy to get married by going and joining a cookery school."—(New-York Weekly.

THE DRAMA.

SIDNEY WOOLLETT AS SHYLOCK. A theatrical event of unusual interest occurred

night at the Park Theatre in Boston, where Mr. Sidney Woollett, who has long been distinguished as a public reader, appeared at the head of a dramatic company, and acted Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. Woollett has, all his life, been a student of Shakespeare, and, as a reader and reciter of the poet, has had abundan experience, but as a professional actor he is now practically, taking the first step. At the outset of his career, while yet a youth, he gave a few per-formances in England, and therefore he is not wholly a novice. His readings, which are widely nown and much admired, have clearly and deightfully manifested not only dramatic instinct out dramatic faculty. His artistic strength has been seen to consist in a special aptitude for minvelghted by the tremendous passion of Shylock. be viewed with deep interest, and everybody will wish him success. Mr. Woollett has employed the ompany that lately appeared, in association with Miss Ellen Rowland, at the Knickerbocker Theatre in this city, and he will present "The Merchant of Venice" throughout the present week. The comedy is cast as follows:

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES

APPOINTMENTS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. The last meeting of the academical year of the

trustees of Columbia University was held in Ham fiton Hall yesterday afternoon. This was also the last meeting to be held in the old University building. The following trustees were present; The Rev F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles A. Silliman W. Bayard Cutting, Seth Low, George L. Rives Lenox Smith, Dr. William H. Draper, John B. Pine, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Hermann H. Cam mann, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe and Frederic

mann, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe and Frederic Bronson.

It was announced that the trustees had received from the Sons of the Revolution a gift of a large bronze tablet commemorating the battle of Harlem, to be placed in the basement wall of the Engineering Building, fronting the Boulevard. The tablet will be dedicated with public ceremonies on October 18. J. Ackerman Coles, a graduate of Columbia, presented an heroic size marble bust of the Parthenon Minerva, with pedestal, and a bronze bust of Homer.

Votes of thanks were tendered to Miss Catherine W. Bruce for a gift of \$1,500 to the Department of Astronomy; to Mrs. Esther Hermann for a sum of money for the same department; to S. D. Coykendall, of Rondout, for a fifteen-horse power engine for the Department of Engineering; and to the Commissioners of Public Parks for causing the construction of a flight of steps in Riverside Park to the college beathouse.

construction of a light of steps in Riversite Park to the college boathouse.

Dr. A. Brayton Ball was appointed professor of clinical medicine; William T. Partridge, lecturer on architecture; Shepherd Franz, assistant in psychology, and Herbert M. Richards, tutor in Bottone. iny.

James Ewing, tutor in normal histology, promoted to be instructor in clinical microy. Dr. Charles Norris was appointed tutor in

was promoted to be instructor in clinical microscopy. Dr. Charles Norris was appointed tutor in pathology.

The following were appointed instructors in various departments of the College of Physicians and Surgeons: Dr. Charles H. May. Dr. John H. Claiborne, Dr. Ryson Delavan, Dr. William Cowen, Dr. Robert Lewis, Jr., Dr. George D. Jackson, Dr. Francts Huber, Dr. James R. Hayden, Dr. Frederick Peterson and Dr. H. L. McGinness.

Frank C. Hooper was appointed assistant in mining: Benjamin Yakish, assistant in chemistry; Henry Osborne Taylor, lecturer on literature; William E. Day, assistant in physic and James H. McGregor, assistant in zoology.

Dr. John G. Curtis was chosen acting dean of the School of Medicine in the absence of Dr. James W. McLane. In the Jaw School Herbert Noble was appointed lecturer on insurance and Charles T. Terry lecturer on contracts.

COLUMBIA CLASS DAY COMMENCEMENTS. EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS IN THE LIBRARY.

Columbia's graduating class celebrated class dayesterday. The exercises were held in the library, which was gayly decorated with trophies of all

which was gayly decorated with trophies of all kinds. There was an immense crowd present, all that could get into the library when the afternoon's ceremonies were opened with music by the banjo club of the class.

William Boone Gunton, the class secretary, then called the roll, which was followed by the address of welcome by the president of the class. Arthur Lockett Marvin. Following a selection by the glee club came the class history by Philip Bisseil and the class prophecy by Francis Gertram Eigas. The class poem was read by Walter Leon Hess and the valedictory came after that. Philip Ernest Brodt was the valedictorian. The class ode was then sung. It was written by Philip Bertram Brodt.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Washington, June 7. A REED-BAILEY COMPROMISE.-A few minutes after the adjournment of the House to-day Speaker Reed went on the floor, carrying in his hand a big soft black hat, the crown of which was bigger, but the brim much narrower, than Bailey's. "Why don't you give Bailey his hat?" asked Mr.

Why don't you give Daizell.

"Well," drawled the Speaker. "you see, I wear this hat as the result of a compromise with Balley. He agreed not to insist on the immediate appointment of the committees, and I agreed to wear this hatsometimes."

SENATOR HANNA AND EX-GOVERNOR FLOWER .- Visitors to the Senate gallery see a resemblance between Mr. Hanna and Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Hanna is the tailer of the two, and is not so generous of girth, but this does not appear when he is seated. He is thought to resemble Mr. Flower in the face and in a certain expression he wears when giving attention to business in the Senate. Both are men of business, and have what is known here as the business man's air, as distinguished from the professional man's air. For illustration: When a statement in which Mr. Hanna is interested is being made in the Senate he keeps his eye fixed on the speaker intently until the last word is uttered. He seems to absorb the deliverance with his eyes' as well as with his ears. That in Congressional circles is called the business man's air. That is the kind of attention he gives to a proposition made at his desk in his business office. The lawyer in the Senate is recognized by his apparent inattention. No matter how great his interest in a subject is, he rarely looks at the man who is speaking. If he doesn't look off idly in another direction, he appears to be dozing in his chair or busy with some papers. But all the same he is drinking in the discourse, and is on his feet in an instant if an opening presents itself. That is the professional man's air. Mr. Hanna is at all times a good listener, and he has a great many opportunities in the Senate and out of it to exercise his talent in that line. ested is being made in the Senate he keeps his eye

THE THREE P'S OF THE CORCORAN GAL-LERY.-In one of the rooms at the new Corcoran Art Gallery portraits of Major McKinley, Pope Lee XIII and Andrew Carnegie are hung on a line to-gether. All three are by a famous artist, and they attract much attention. A prominent Senator's wife was escorting a visitor from a distance through the was escorting a visitor from a distance through the gallery the other day, when, as they started to go out, she remembered this room and halted.

"You haven't seen the three P's," she explained, and started back with her guest. Reaching the room she pointed to the portraits and remarked on their excellence.

"The three P's," repeated the visitor. "I don't understand. Oh, you mean the three portraits."

"Of course not," said the Senator's wife. "Don't you see? The President, the Pope and the Plutocrat."

CHANGED TIMES AND CHANGED FORTUNES. -A Congressman who had returned from introducing a constituent to the President, observed to a friend: "I have just had an unusual experience, The General under whom I served in the war is in town and wants an office, and I am interesting myself in his behalf. I fell into a little meditation as I walked with him to the White House. 'Here,' I said to myself, 'is a sample of how fortune works in th world. I can remember when this man's approval was everything on earth to me. I strove for it patiently and diligently. It seemed to me that his power was boundless, and that he held the very keys to my future. He was a severe disciplinarian, but an excellent officer, and he loomed up before a man in my subordinate station like a demigod. here he is, after a little more than thirty years, an

here he is, after a little more than thirty years, an old man, without fortune, hunting office and relying upon me for success. I had just got this far when the General remarked quietly: Time turns the tables on us now and then, my friend. Do you remember those old days when it rested with me to secure the favors?"

"The remark was so distinctly in line with my own reflections that I almost started. I felt a little bit shame-faced, as if something in my manner had betrayed my thoughts to him. But, of course, it was not so. It was merely a line of reflection both naturally would take. So I replied, pleasantly: I only hope I may be able to do as much for you now, who deserve so much, as you did for me then, who deserved so little."

"That's very handsome, the General replied. But, all the same, it sounds like the stump. You were a deserving fellow then, but I don't know whether you are now or not. But never mind that, You get this office for me, and I'll forgive all the worry you caused me during the war."

"He's a fine o'd chap, and I hope to goodness I may succeed in landing him."

JUDGE HOLMAN AND THE SPEAKERSHIP .-A friend of the late Judge Holman says of him: "I don't think the public has ever understood how well be understood his status in Congress and how philosophical he was about it. I discovered the fact during a visit he made some years ago to one of the Middle States where I was then living. A new Congress, with a Democratic majority in the House, was to assemble soon, and desiring to pay Judge Holman, whom I had just met, a com-pliment, I suggested that he would be a good man to be elected Speaker. He bowed pleasantly, and asked me if I knew anything about Congressional life. I confessed frankly that I knew nothing about it. 'I should have guessed as much without your confession, he replied. No, I am not a Speaker-ship quantity. I never shall be. The Speakership is a great office, worthy of any man's ambition, and it takes a strong man to fill it successfully. But in order to reach it a man must possess something more than political knowledge and parliamentary experience. He must possess also the element of personal popularity. That I do not possess. I have antagonized too many people. He smiled at the bare idea of his candidacy, and then added: I wouldn't get a dozen votes. There was no brayado about this, but simply the unaffected admission of a fact. Shortly after that I came here to Washington, and became acquainted with the Congressional situation, and then discovered how accurately Judge Holman had appraised it and himself to me. Several years afterward I met him at dinner, and he recalled our conversation and quizzed me about my compliment. You have probably discovered by this time, he said, what sort of a candidate for Speaker I'd make. His unpopularity, which was about the same in all the Houses in which he served, seemed not to have soured him in the slightest."

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM DULUTH .-Among men in the House of Representatives who made stirring campaigns last year is Page Morris, of Duluth, Minn., the successor of Charles A. Towne, who went over to the silver Democrats. The contest between Mr. Morris and Mr. Towne was a pretty warm fight, and at first Mr. Towne's success seemed certain, but Mr. Morris was elected by a majority of seven hundred votes. Though still on the sunny side of forty-five, Representative Morris has had something of a career, He was born in Virginia, but has spent little time in his native State since he was twenty-one, yet he has the accent and courtly manner of the Southern man. His first work was in Texas, where he was a member of the faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. On account of some trouble between the president of the college and one of the professors, the Governor demanded the resignation of all the faculty. Professor Morris declined to resign, on the ground that he had done nothing to justify such a step, whereupon the Governor and Board of Directors abolished the chair held by the young Virginian. While teaching he had studied law, and he returned to Virginia and was admitted to the bar. But finding himself at variance with his party in the readjuster movement, Mr. Morris went over to the Republicans, and in 184 made campaign speeches for Mr. Blaine. Shortly afterward he went to Minnesota, became a resident of Duluth and soon won distinction in the legal profession. He was not, however, actively interested in politics until last year, when he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for Congress. Resigning the office of Judge of the Xith Judicial District of Minnesota, to which the Governor had appointed him the previous year, Judge Morris at one entered into the campaign for sound money and Republican principles, and won in the spfriked contest against Mr. Towne, one of the ablest champions of free silver. Representative Morris will take rank with the scholarly men in Congress, and is a fine speaker. declined to resign, on the ground that he had done

LIGHT ON THE AZTEC QUESTION.

DISCOVERIES IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS POINT-ING AN ASIATIC ORIGIN.

San Francisco, June 7 (Special).-The steamer Coptle brings news from Sydney by way of Honolulu that discoveries have been made in the Caroline Islands and other South Sea groups which may setfle the long-standing controversy over the origin of the Aztecs. It is a singular coincidence that the news of the researches of F. W. Christian, of the Polynesian Society, arrives at the same time as the news of the finding of Chinese records at Hermosillo, Mexico, which are said to be two thousand years old.

Christian says he has discovered extensive traces of the Chinese and the Japanese in the islands of the Pacific and evidence pointing to the existence of a civilization nearly two thousand years ago which is linked with the ancient civilization in Cenfor traces of the Chinese in the islands, and was lucky enough to find ancient records, specimens and handiwork and weapons which proved that Asiatic races were extensive traders in the South Sea thousands of years ago. Evidence of a decisive nature was secured which shows that a large trade was carried on by way of the Caroline Islands between China and Central America, and that the ancient Chinese were more inclined to emigrate than their latter-day brethren, and colonized extensively.

Extensive inquiries were made as to the traditions of the islanders, and many discoveries were made concerning the early history of the Malays with regard to navigation, all proving that the Torres Straits route to the Pacific was not taken, but that voyages were made to many of the Caroline Islands. and handiwork and weapons which proved that